

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH CARRANZA

HERE CAN be no objection to the understanding with Carranza. It is in accordance with precedent, wisdom and morality. From the standpoint of the United States Carranza represents the people of Mexico. He is the head of the government which President Wilson has recognized. Carranza naturally wishes to present a sound defense to the country, which not knowing all the facts will resent the entrance of a foreign power into Mexico. But the most vainglorious Mexican patriot cannot reasonably protest against a reciprocal arrangement by which both governments unite for the apprehension and punishment of a group of bandits.

Such an arrangement is practical in every way and has the advantage of being flattering to the pride of both countries. It flatters the pride of Americans, who like to give effect to ideals of democracy. It is democratic to take this smaller and more helpless nation and put it on terms of equality with ourselves, who are so much stronger, and more powerful. It flatters the pride of Mexicans because they seem to give as much as they get. If it is assumed that they are not strong enough to deal with lawlessness, they are at least allowed to believe that the United States may some day find itself in a similar case.

And, indeed, the matter is not as one sided as it might seem. Lawless Americans do sometimes go into Mexico, and commit grievous outrages, though nothing of the magnitude of Villa's ferocities. Also, Mexico suffers by the lawlessness of American capital, much as the United States does. The lawlessness of such capital is no doubt responsible in part for the maintenance of anarchic conditions in Mexico.

At best the expedition into Mexico is full of difficulties. The country is not supplied with newspapers, and publicity has fewer voices than in the United States. There is danger that the punitive expedition will excite the anger of Mexicans, and bring about acts which may lead to a large movement of forces, attended by the loss of many lives and the expenditure of much treasure.

This is why the President will be applauded for his arrangement with Carranza, which is as pleasing to intelligent Americans as it ought to be to the Mexican first chief. Indeed, the arrangement might well go further and give to Carranza as much right to pursue Villa into the United States as American's desire to pursue him in Mexico, and the more that the United States will enjoy a right in exercise, while the Carranza will have only a right in theory, since it is unlikely that Villa will return to the United States.

SCHERMERHORN'S WONDEFUL IDEA

SCHERMERHORN of the United Fruit Company has a splendid idea for the creation of a merchant marine. He would have the government pay private persons, who build ships, the difference between the cost of building ships at home and abroad. This would make a nice precedent. Presently the government could pay other persons the difference in cost between raising bananas in New England and raising them in the tropics. Other gentlemen would raise dates in Maine, and get the difference between the cost of raising dates there and abroad. 'Tis a rainbow prospect, entirely too radiant to be true.

If the public money is to be used to build a merchant marine, the public wants to own the marine.

CANDIDATE BENSON

ALLAN L. BENSON of Yonkers is the Socialist candidate for president. He predicts that 2,000,000 votes will be cast for him. The prediction seems to be excessive. If the vote reaches the 1,000,000 mark it will do very well. The growth of the Socialist party is a process of education. The movement claims to be an evolution. It is not probable at this time that there will be any violent increase. Rather may there be a decrease since the war has produced a spirit of reaction. Also the Socialists have received a set back, because they did not prevent the war, though how they should be expected to accomplish what Christianity was unable to prevent is one of the mysteries of human thought.

THE SITUATION AT VERDUN

THE AMAZEMENT expressed over the length of the battle before Verdun shows how much German methods have impressed the popular mind. Prior to this war nobody would suppose that such a place could be taken under several months after its destruction was actively attempted. So many strong places fell with such speed, that the public mind expected the same thing again.

The defense of Verdun is an entirely different thing than the defense of Liege. There the reliance was upon forts, and fixed guns. At Verdun the reliance is upon a dug-in army and mobile guns. The forts and fixed guns are a mere incident.

RAILROADS AND WAR

FUNSTON IS having trouble concentrating a few thousand troops. "We have even had to use box cars," he says. Just what would happen if America became involved in war and had to rely upon railroads for mobilization is terrible to think about. These organizations, hardly able to keep things moving in time of peace would break down altogether under a war strain. The government would have to operate them as a unit, through some central organization before they could be made efficient.

The annual meeting of the German Ironmasters' Association opened at Dusseldorf, Germany.
Ambassador James W. Gerard, to Berlin will return to the United States on a short vacation.
Secretary of State Lansing will leave Washington on a 10-day vacation at Pinehurst, N. C.
Minimum prices on 16 Colonial railway securities on the London Stock Exchange have been removed.
Dangerous ice fields in the track of shipping are reported by the Canadian Marine Department.
The Texas Co. advanced prices for Thrall and North Texas grades of crude oil to \$1.45 a barrel.
Vice President Marshall predicted the re-election of President Wilson by an overwhelming vote.
The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co. advanced its price for fine granulated 10 points to 6.75 cents.

Tercentenary of Two Memorable Discoveries

This year marks the tercentenary of two memorable discoveries in the world. It was just three hundred years ago that William Cornelis Schouten and Jacob Le Maire, hardy Dutch navigators, sailed around Cape Horn, the southernmost point of South America. In the same year William Baffin, an Englishman, entered the great northern bay which bears his name, in a search for the Northwest Passage which has cost so many lives, and which has been so futile once accomplished.

William Schouten, the first navigator to double Cape Horn, was born in 1587 at Hoorn, in the Netherlands, and named the cape after his native town. He was far from being the first skipper to sail his ship in those perilous southern waters, however, as his discovery followed by nearly a century the immortal feat of Ferdinand Magellan—the daring Portuguese skipper who passed through the perilous waters of the strait of Magellan in 1520, and completed the circumnavigation of the globe.

While seamen have always had cause to fear those southern seas where the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific mingle, a vast multitude of ships have since made their way, by the longer, around Cape Horn, or through the narrow and stormy strait of Magellan. Much to the surprise of Europe, this route proved commercially practicable, while the Northwest Passage, of which so much was confidently expected, has long since been demonstrated to be a hopeless route for the vessels of commerce.

With the building of the Panama Canal the great trade route around the southern end of South America will fall into comparative disuse, but that does not detract from the glory of the brave Dutchman and the gallant Portuguese who sailed their ships into these unknown seas, where frequent tempests rage and wild seas beat on rocky shores. The Horn, bearing its dark and precipitous heights from the last island of the Fuegian archipelago—a loomy headland of 600 feet in height running far into the sea—is an eternal monument to Schouten and his companions.

Baffin's Bay, or Baffin's Sea, which was discovered three centuries ago, in 1616, by William Baffin, is properly neither a bay nor a sea, but a part of the long strait or inlet which separates Greenland's icy mountains from the barren and frigid northeastern coast of America.

Of William Baffin's early life nothing is known, and his fame rests entirely on the voyages undertaken by him between 1612 and 1616. In the former years he accompanied Captain James Hall on his fourth voyage in search of the Northwest Passage. In 1615 he took service as pilot of Bylot's ship "Discovery," and in searching for the elusive passage to the Pacific Baffin made a careful examination of Hudson's Strait. His recorded latitudes and notes of the tide are in remarkable agreement with those of a later date, and bespeak a careful and able explorer. In 1616 Baffin explored the large inlet now associated with his name. The extent of his discovery was much doubted by his contemporaries, none of whom seemed to consider him a sort of "Doc" Cook, but later expeditions proved that Baffin was substantially correct in all his statements.

Baffin's last voyages were to the East. At the siege of Ormuz, which the English were helping the Persians to recover from the Portuguese, he was killed, his death occurring early in 1622.

Walling on Socialism And War

William English Walling, who is recognized as one of the most scholarly of American socialists, was born in Louisville and will begin his fortieth year today. He holds the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Chicago, and has spent in graduate work in economics and sociology and in settlement work in New York city. Mr. Walling has of late years been a leader in the collegiate socialist movement, and has been largely instrumental in spreading the propaganda in American institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Walling has written many articles for magazines and reviews in which he has sought to define the attitude of the socialist movement toward war. He insists that the claim of some of his American colleagues that socialists who are true to the faith must always and everywhere oppose war, and must favor peace at any price, is not based on a true understanding of the socialist philosophy. Marx and Engels, the founders of modern scientific socialism, and Kautsky, Bernstein and other leaders, say Mr. Walling, have upheld national defense as a duty socialists owe to their own nations and to the international movement. It is only in Great Britain and the German States, he says, that "peace at any price" socialism has ever gained a large or important following. He points out that of late the socialists in a number have joined the ranks in a movement having for its object immediate peace, which would be to the German advantage, but he adds that the delegates to this meeting represented but a small proportion of the total number of socialists in the countries represented. Mr. Walling quotes Bebel as declaring that the German people "would be better helped by a military defeat than by a military victory," and another "equally influential German socialist" as declaring at the beginning of the war that socialism both in Germany and abroad would be advanced best by Russian defeats accompanied by French and English victories. At the Zimmerwald conference of socialists held in Switzerland last autumn, a program was adopted favoring immediate peace. Mr. Walling declares that the attitude of the socialists there assembled seemed to be "that it makes no difference to socialists whether the dominating position in Europe after the war is held by autocratic Russia, semi-autocratic Germany and Austria, or by democratic England and France."

THE FATHER OF SOCIALISM

The first to formulate and advocate that economic creed now called socialism was Karl Marx, a German Jew who died thirty-three years ago today, March 14, 1883. The father of "scientific socialism"—so called to distinguish it from the Utopian socialism of Fourier, Owen and Comenius—was born in 1818, and the socialists of the world had already commenced to plan a great observance of the centenary when the war suddenly put an end to the project. Marx and his associates and successors had devoted their lives to fostering. Marx's book, "Capital," is in many ways a monumental economic study, and was the result of years of patient toil. Marx and his colleagues, banded together in the International Workingmen's Society, remained firm to their principles during the stormy days of the Franco-Prussian war, and maintained friendly intercourse with the French "comrades." The International contained a large number of anarchists until 1872 when Marx succeeded in expelling Bakunin and his following. It was an expiring effort, however, and after the death of the International Marx devoted his entire energies to the building up of the German socialist democracy. He was often imprisoned in Germany, and spent much of his time in England, carrying on his work from London.

THE FIGHTING CORNISHMEN

They say that of all the British regiments engaged in the war, those composed of Cornishmen are about the hardest to lick for the reason that Cornishmen doesn't know when he has been whipped. This inability to recognize defeat has always been a characteristic of the Cornish ring gladiators, of whom Bob Fitzsimmons and Kid Broad were the most celebrated in latter days. In half of his battles Ruby Rob was, by all the rules of the game, horse du combat, as the French

MOREHOUSE AND PECK IN ROW

Continued From Page One
Constable William E. Bassett stated that he was opposed to laying sidewalks on Barnum avenue as much of the property on the avenue is unimproved. He opposed the idea of designating the streets to be paved. Attorney Ivan L. Morehouse was in favor of the project but wanted the original resolution amended by excluding any specific thoroughfares.

"I am sure the selectmen will place the sidewalks where they deem fit," asserted Mr. Morehouse. Judge Peck at this remark became perturbed and said that he was satisfied to withdraw the names of Ferry Boulevard and Barnum avenue and leave it to the discretion of the selectmen. "My only argument tonight, gentlemen," he said, "is that these two avenues are dangerous both to life and limb and need immediate attention. I have no political issue at hand. What do I care personally for these two streets? I have no property on those thoroughfares and have no interest at stake. My only interest is—and it should be the interest of every fair-minded citizen—to look out for the welfare of the people who reside where danger is imminent at any time."

Frank E. Conine was the next speaker who favored the sidewalking of Barnum avenue. He suggested a compromise, that is the laying of sidewalk on one side of the avenue. "For many years the people of Hollister Heights have been crying for sidewalk," he said. "Often have I seen women wheeling baby carriages in the middle of the road in which traffic is so heavy. This is very dangerous."

Thomas McQuillan also made a plea in favor of the project. Mr. Conine introduced an amendment to the original resolution asking that sidewalks be laid on one side of Barnum avenue. Attorney Morehouse moved that the amendment be tabled. When Chairman J. Henry Blakeman placed the questions before the meeting for vote some one shouted to appoint tellers. The vote stood 122 in favor of tabling it and 89 opposed. Frank Blakeman, who voted to table it, asked the chair for a point of information, stating that he did not understand the amendment as the amendment was explained to him he favored the laying of sidewalks on one side of Barnum avenue. Frederick S. Beardslee also favored the project but was designated a teller. Judge Peck and Mr. Conine were satisfied. After much wrangling and discussion it was unanimously decided that the use of \$3,500 for laying sidewalks be left to the discretion of the selectmen, the owners to pay half the expense as well as do the grading. If the property owners fail to pay the expense a lien will be placed upon the property.

Judge Peck made a motion that the taxes for the year be made payable June 10 and the taxpayers be given a month in which to pay them. This motion was unanimously carried.

A resolution was introduced by Attorney Morehouse asking that immediate action be taken by the voters of the town to demand better car service. Following is the resolution.

"Resolved, by the citizens of the town of Stratford, That we deplore the trolley service now being endured by us as particularly as to the overcrowding of the cars and the failure of the cars to go the designation marked on the cars, two and even three times, without being transferred regardless of the weather, in order to reach Paradise Green from the center of Bridgeport, and be it further

"Resolved, That the selectmen be instructed to take such steps as are within their power to remedy these evils."

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the Connecticut Co.

A motion was made by Elliott W. Peck to call a special meeting Tuesday evening, March 21, at the town hall for the purpose of considering special appropriations, recommended by the board of finance, in which extra money will have to be raised. The board of finance asked some time ago for an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose of procuring a block town map, including a street and property lines for instituting a sewage system. Other questions to be discussed at the meeting will be the appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose of procuring a block town map, including a street and property lines for instituting a sewage system. Other questions to be discussed at the meeting will be the appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose of procuring a block town map, including a street and property lines for instituting a sewage system.

The D.M. Read Co.
Established 1857

A New Color in the Silk World

This spring when the color question is so uncertain there has been launched a new blue which in mercantile parlance is called "Indivisible Blue." It occurs in silk stuffs, ribbons, net laces, millinery and accessories. It is combined with white in some of the new voiles. It will be seen later in parasols, net scarves and hosiery.

It is an entirely new shade, an origination, and is the result of experiments in mixing gray, blue and a bit of green. Modistes and costumers, who are considered authorities in American fashions endorse this new shade and recommend it as becoming to nearly all women.

It is introduced at the Read Silk Section in Meteor and Georgette crepe. Ask to see Indivisible Blue.

Main floor.

Striped Linens

Quite new and very effective

White and black, 36 inches
White and blue, 65 cts.
White and pink,
White and lavender,

Colored Linens in all wanted shades, old blues, tans, and rose color.

Odd shades for art work.

Porch Luncheon Sets are very artistic of colored linen with embroidered or crocheted edges.

Main floor.

Holland Dutch Furniture

The Exhibition Rooms are newly arranged and look most inviting with this substantial oaken Furniture. Den, dining room and bed room are each most attractive. It is built to last for many a day and will answer for heirlooms in years to come.

On the fourth floor. Visitors always welcome.

The D.M. Read Co.
Established 1857

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

OUR WEDNESDAY SALE

At 19c—Lot Ladies' 25c Embroidered Aprons.
At 25c—Big Bungalow Aprons made of percale.
At 25c—Plumbers' Rubber Plungers with long handles.
At 11c—Extra large White Turkish Towels.
At 8c gross—Best quality Rubber Bands; several sizes at this price.
At 19c—Choice of big lot Enameled Kitchen Ware.
At 8c—Men's Pad Garters.
At 5c—Aluminum Door Numbers.
At 3c, 2 for 5c—Big assortment large cardboard signs, "Rooms to Rent," "Board," etc.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT, ss., PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Charles S. Carlson, late of Monroe in said district, deceased.
Upon application praying—that administration be granted on said estate, represented intestate, as per said application on file more fully appears, it is
Ordered, that said application be heard and determined at the Probate Office in Bridgeport in said district, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be given to all persons known to be interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and be heard thereon,—by publishing three times in some newspaper having a circulation in said district—a copy of this order, all at least 5 days before said day of hearing, and that return of notice given be made to this court.

PAUL L. MILLER, Judge.

Orleans and Charlie Neary in Milwaukee Broad was knocked out by Edw. Hanlon in San Francisco. The Kid quit the game in 1909, although he has tried to pull one or two come-backs.

People who are learning to drive automobiles are urged to "Keep cool," which advice they receive much like the man who is told by the photographer to "Look pleasant."

If the gasoline dealers don't look out, their high prices will have a marked tendency to increase the use of that form of motor vehicle known as the electric car.

The national sport of Mexico used to be bull fighting, but of late it has become killing of Americans in border towns.

IRISH SHAMROCK PLANTS
10c EACH.
JOHN RECK & SON.



Equip your auto with United States Tires and add to the safety and pleasure of autoing by avoiding blow-outs and other trouble due to defective material and inferior workmanship.

Hundreds of satisfied users right here in this city and vicinity.

We carry this well known line in all sizes, as well as New Jersey Car Spring Tires, Hood Tires and Imperial Tires.

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1126 MAIN STREET
Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word